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TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1854. VOL. 4---NO. 37.

TERMS.

THE

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POETRY.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUD.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
With her sunshine and her shower:
Nature is ringing with the singing
Of the birds in brake and bower;
Fields are filling, leaves are swelling,
Flowers on field, and bloom on tree;
Life of the earth, and air, and ocean,
Nature holds her jubilee.
Heaven stealing comes a feeling
Into my bosom tenderly;
And I ponder as I wander,
Of my musings are of thee.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
Hush her mornings fresh and light;
Hail her noon of chequered glory,
Veil of blue and clouds of white.
Then and grey night falls, when the
light falls
From the star bespangled sky,
Like the splendor, pale and tender,
Of the young moon gleams on high.
Night morn, at noon, and even,
Spring is full of joy for me,
And I ponder as I wander,
And my musings are of thee.

On thee my thoughts are dwelling,
Whatsoe'er thy name may be;
Joyful beyond words telling,
Is my presence unto me.
Spring's breaking finds thee waking,
Hovering in the breeze's flight;
Nature's glory mantles o'er thee,
In a shower of sunny light;
Night dying, leaves thee lying
In the silvery twilight ray;
Then look brightly on thee nightly
Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute
Will I near thee, lovely one,
The lark and in the linnet
Shall hear thy joyous tone.
And blooming, mark the coming
Of thy feet o'er vale and hill;
In thy presence, with life's essence,
Makes the forest's heart to fill.
Before thee, I adore thee,
Life creative, thee I sing:
I meet thee and I greet thee
In the holy name of Spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONGEST NIGHT IN A LIFE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It was one of those old-fashioned winters in the days of the Georges, when snow lay on the ground for weeks, railroads were unknown, and the electric telegraph had not been dreamed of, save by the speculative Countess of London. The mails had been irregular for a month past, and the letters which did reach the post office had been brought thither with difficulty. The newspapers were devoid of all foreign intelligence, the metropolis knew nothing of the doings of the provinces, the provinces knew little more of the affairs of the metropolis; but the columns of both were crowded with accidents from the inclemency of the weather, with heart-reading accounts of starvation and destitution, with wonderful escapes of adventurous travellers, and with still more adventurous mail-coachmen and guards. Business was almost at a standstill, or was only carried on by fits and starts; families were made uneasy by the frequent long silence of their absent members, and the poor were suffering great misery from cold and famine. The south road had been blocked up nearly a month, when a partial thaw caused a public rejoicing; coaches began to run, letters to be dispatched and delivered, and weather-bound travellers to have some hope of reaching their destination.

Among the first ladies who undertook the journey from the west of Scotland to London at this time, was a certain Miss Stirling, who had, for two weeks past, desired to reach the metropolis.—Her friends assured her that it was a hardy attempt, and told her of travellers who had been twice, nay three times, snowed up on their way to town; but their advice and warnings were of no avail. Miss Stirling's business was important, it concerned others more than herself, and she was not to be deterred by personal discomfort or by physical difficulties from doing what she thought right.

Wherefore, she kept to her purpose, and early in February took her seat in the mail for Edinburgh, being the only passenger who booked for the whole journey.

The thaw had continued for some days; the roads, though heavy, were open; and with the aid of extra horses here and there the first half of the journey was performed pretty easily, though tediously.

The second day was more trying than the first; the wind blew keenly, and penetrated every crevice of the coach, the partial thaw had but slightly affected the wild moorland they had to cross; thick heavy clouds were gathering around the red rayless sun; and when on reaching a little road-side inn the snow began to fall fast, both the guard and coachman urged their solitary passenger to remain there for the night, instead of tempting the discomforts and perhaps the perils of the next stage. Miss Stirling hesitated for a moment, but the little inn looked by no means a pleasant place to be snowed up in, so she resisted their entreaties, and gathering up her furs more closely round her, she nestled herself into a corner of the coach.—Thus, for a time she lost all consciousness of outward things in sleep.

A sudden lurch awoke her, and she soon learned that they had stuck fast in a snow-drift, and that no efforts of the tired horses could extricate the coach from its unpleasant predicament. The guard, mounting one of the leaders, set off in search of assistance, while the coachman comforted Miss Stirling by telling her, that as nearly as they could calculate, they were only a mile or two from 'the squire's,' and that if the guard could find his way to the squire's, the squire was certain to come to their rescue with his sled. It was not the first time that the squire had got the mail bags out of a snow-wreath by that means.

The coachman's expectations were fulfilled. Within an hour, the distant tinkling of the sledge bells was heard, and lights were seen gleaming afar; they rapidly advanced nearer and nearer; and soon a hearty voice was heard hailing them. A party of men, with lanterns and shovels, came to their assistance, a strong arm lifted Miss Stirling from the coach, and supported her trembling steps to a sledge close at hand, and almost before she knew where she was, she found herself in a large hall, brilliantly lighted by a blazing wood fire. Numbers of rosy glowing childish faces were gathered round her, numbers of bright eager eyes were gazing curiously upon her, kindly hands were busied in removing her wraps, and pleasant voices welcomed her, and congratulated her on her escape.

'Ay, ay, Mary,' said her host, addressing his wife, 'I told you that the sleigh would have plenty of work this winter, and you see I was right.'

'As you always are, uncle!' a merry voice exclaimed. 'We all say at Hawtree, that Uncle Atherton never can be wrong.'

'Atherton! Hawtree!' repeated Miss Stirling, in some amazement, 'and uttered in that familiar voice! Ellen, Ellen Middleton, is it possible that you are here?'

A joyful exclamation and a rush into her arms were the young girl's ready reply to this question as she cried, 'Uncle Atherton, Aunt Mary, don't you know your old friend Miss Stirling?'

Mrs. Atherton fixed her soft blue eyes on the stranger, in whom she could at first scarcely recognise the bright-haired girl whom she had not seen for eighteen or twenty years; but by and by she satisfied herself that, though changed, she was Ellen Stirling still, with the same sunny smile and the same laughing eyes that had made every one love her in their school days. Heartfelt indeed were the greetings which followed, and cordial the welcome Mrs. Atherton gave her old friend as she congratulated herself on having dear Ellen under her own roof; more especially as she owed this good fortune to Mr. Atherton's exertions in rescuing her.

'It is the merest chance, too, that he is at home at present,' she said; 'he ought to have been in Scotland, but the state of the roads in this bleak country has kept him prisoner here for weeks.'

'And others as well,' Ellen Middleton added; 'but both children and grown people are only too thankful to have so good an excuse for staying longer at Belfield.' And then, laughing she asked Aunt Mary how she meant to dispose of Miss Stirling for the night, for the house was as full already as it could hold.

'Oh,' said her aunt, 'we shall manage very well. Belfield is very elastic.'

She smiled as she spoke; but it struck Miss Stirling that the question was, nevertheless, a puzzling one, so she took the first opportunity of entreating her to take no trouble on her account; a chair by the fire was really all the accommodation she cared for, as she wished to be in readiness to pursue her journey as soon as the coach could proceed.

'We shall be able to do better for you than that, Ellen,' Mrs. Atheton answered cheerfully. 'I cannot, it is true, promise you a 'state-room,' for every bed in the house is full, and I know you will not allow any one to be moved for your convenience; but I have one chamber still at your service, which, except in one respect, is comfortable enough.'

'Haunted, of course?' said Miss Stirling gaily.

'Oh, no, no, it is not that! I had it fitted up for my brother William when he used to be here more frequently than of late, and it is often occupied by gentlemen when the house is full; but, as it is detached from the house, I have, of course, never asked any lady to sleep there till now.'

'Oh! if that be all, I am quite willing to become its first lady tenant,' said Miss Stirling, heartily. So the matter was settled, and orders were given to prepare the Pavilion for the unexpected guest.

The evening passed pleasantly; music, dancing, and ghost stories made the hours fly fast. It was long past ten—the usual hour of retiring at Belfield—when Miss Stirling, under her hostess's guidance, took possession of her outdoor chamber. It really was a pleasant, cheerful little apartment. The crimson hangings of the bed and window looked warm and comfortable in the flashing fire-light; and when the candles on the mantle piece were lighted, and the two easy chairs drawn close to the hearth, the long parted friends found it impossible to resist the temptation of sitting down to have, what in old days they used to call a 'two-handed chat.' There was much to tell of what had befallen both, of chequered scenes of joy and sorrow, deeply interesting to those two whose youth had been passed together; there were mutual friends and future plans to be discussed; and midnight rung out from the stable-clock before Mrs. Atherton said good night. She had already crossed the threshold to go, when she turned back to say, 'I forgot to tell you, Ellen, that the inside bar of this door is not very secure, and that the key only turns outside. Are you inclined to trust the bar alone, or will you, as William used to do, have the door locked outside, and let the servant bring the key in the morning. William used to say that he found it rather an advantage to do so, as the unlocking of the door was sure to wake him.'

Miss Stirling laughingly allowed, that though generally, she could not quite think it an advantage to be locked into her room, still she had no objection to it on this particular occasion as she wished to rise in reasonable time.

'Very well; then you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key, at eight precisely.—Good night.'

'Good night.'

They parted; the door was locked outside; the key taken out; and Miss Stirling, standing by the window, watched her friend cross the narrow black path, which had been swept clear of snow to make a dry passage from the house to the pavilion. A ruddy light streamed from the hall door as it opened to admit its mistress, and gave a cheerful friendly aspect to the scene; but, when the door closed and shut out that warm comfortable light, the darkened porch, the pale moonlight shimmering on the shrouded trees, and the stars twinkling in the frosty sky, had such an aspect of solitude as to cast over her a kind of chill that made her half repent having consented to quit the house at all, and let herself be locked up in this lonely place.

Yet what had she to fear? No harm could happen to her from within the chamber; the door was safely locked outside, and strong iron stanchions guard the window; there could be no possible danger. So, drawing her chair once more to the fire, and stirring it into a brighter blaze, she took up a little Bible which lay on the dressing table, and read some portions of the New Testament.

When she laid down the book she took out the comb that fastened up her long, dark silken tresses—in which, despite her five-and-thirty years, not a silver thread was visible—and, as she arranged them for the night, her thoughts strayed back to the old world memories, which her meeting with Mary Atherton had revived. The sound of the clock striking two was the first thing that recalled her to her present life. By this time the candles were burned down almost to the socket, and the fire was dying fast. As she turned to fling a fresh log into the grate her eyes fell upon the dressing-glass, and in its reflection she saw, at least, fancied she saw, the bed-curtains move.

She stood for a moment gazing at the mirror, expecting a repetition of the movement; but all was still, and she blamed herself for allowing nervous fears to overcome her. Still it was an exertion, even of her brave spirit, to approach the bed and withdraw the curtains.—She was rewarded by finding nothing save the bedclothes folded neatly down, as if inviting her to press the snow-white sheets, and a luxurious pile of pillows; that looked most tempting. She could not resist the mute invitation to rest her wearied limbs. Allowing herself no time for further doubts or fears, she placed her candle on the mantel-piece, and stepped into bed.

She was very tired; her eyes ached with weariness, but sleep seemed to fly from her. Old recollections thronged on her memory; thoughts connected with the business she had still to get through, haunted her; and difficulties that had not occurred to her till now, arose up before her. She was restless and feverish; and the vexation of feeling so, made her more wakeful. Perhaps if she were to close the curtains between her and the fire she might be better able to sleep—the flickering light disturbed her, and the moonbeams stealing between the window-curtains cast ghostly shadows on the wall. So, she carefully shut out the light on that side, and turned again to sleep. Whether she had or had not quite lost consciousness she could not well remember, but she was soon thoroughly aroused by feeling the bed heave under her. She started up, and awaited with a beating heart a repetition of the movement, but it did not come. It must have been a return of the nervous fancies which had twice assailed her already that night. Laying her head once more on the pillow, she determined to control her groundless terrors.

Again she started up! This time there could be no doubt; the bed had heaved more than once, accompanied by a strange gurgling sound, as if of a creature in pain. Leaning on her elbow, she listened with that intensity of fear which desires, almost as much as it dreads, a recurrence of the sound that caused it. It came again, followed by a loud rustling noise, as if some heavy body were dragged from under the bed in the direction of the fire. What could it be? She longed to call out for help, but her tongue clave to the roof of her mouth, and the pulses in her temples throbbed until she felt as if their painful beating sounded in the silence of the night like the loud tick of a clock.

The unseen thing dragged itself along until it reached the hearth-rug, where it flung itself down with violence. As it did so, she heard the clank of a chain. Her breath came less painfully as she heard it, for it occurred to her that the creature might be nothing worse than the house dog, who having broken his chain, had sought shelter beneath the bed in the warm room. Even this notion was disagreeable enough, but it was as nothing to the vague terror which had hitherto oppressed her. She persuaded herself that if she lay quiet no harm would happen to her, and the night would soon pass over. Thus reasoning, she laid herself down again.

By-and-by the creature began to snore, and it struck her feverish fancy that the snoring was not like that of a dog. After a little time, she raised herself gently, and with trembling hands drew back an inch or two of the curtain, and peeped out, thinking that any certainty was better than such terrible suspense. She looked towards the fire-place, and there sure enough the huge creature lay—a brown, hairy mass, but of what shape it was impossible to divine, so fitful was the light, and so strangely was it coiled up on the hearth-rug. By-and-by, it began to stretch itself out, to open its eyes, which shone in the flickering ray of the fire, and to raise its paws above its hairy head.

Good God! those are not paws! They are human hands; and dangling from the wrists hang fragments of broken chains!

A chill of horror froze Ellen Stirling's veins, as a flash of the expiring fire showed her this clearly—far too clearly—and the conviction seized upon her mind, that she was shut up with an escaped convict. An inward invocation to Heaven for aid rose from her heart, as, with the whole force of her intellect, she endeavored to survey the danger of her position, and to think of the most persuasive words she could use to the man into whose power she had so strangely fallen. For the present, however, she must be still, very still; she must make no movement to betray herself; and perhaps he might overlook her presence until daylight came, and with it possible help. The night must be far spent; she must wait, and hope.

She had not to wait long. The creature moved again—stood upright—staggered towards the bed. For one moment—one dreadful moment—she saw his face, his pale pinched features, his flashing eyes, his black bristling hair; but, thank God! he did not see her.—She shrunk behind the curtains; he advanced to the bed, slowly, hesitatingly, and the clanking sound of the broken chains fell menacingly on her ear. He laid his hands upon the curtains, and, for a few moments fumbled to find the opening. These moments were all in all to Ellen Sterling. Despair sharpened her senses: she found that the other side of the bed was not set so close against the wall but that she could pass between. Into the narrow space between, she contrived to slip noiselessly.

She had hardly accomplished the difficult feat, and sheltered herself behind the curtains, when the creature flung itself on the bed, and drawing the bedclothes round him, uttered a sound more like the whinnying of a horse that the laugh of a human being.

For some little time Miss Stirling stood in her narrow hiding-place, trembling with cold and terror, fearful lest some unguarded movement should betray her, and bring down on her a fate she dared not contemplate. She lifted up her heart in prayer for courage; and when her composure had in some degree returned, it occurred to her that if she could but reach the window, she might from that position, possibly, attract the attention of some passers-by, and be released from her terrible durance.

Very cautiously she attempted the perilous experiment; her bare feet moved noiselessly across the floor, and a friendly ray of moonlight guided her safely towards the window. As she put out her hand towards the curtains, her heart gave a fresh bound of terror, for it came in contact with something soft and warm. At length, however, she remembered that she had flung down her fur cloak in that spot, and it was a mercy to come upon it now, when she was chilled to the bone. She wrapped it round her and reached the window without further adventure, or any alarm from the occupant of the bed; where heavy regular breathing gave assurance that he was now sound asleep. This was some comfort, and she greatly needed it. The look-out from the window was anything but inspiring. The stars still shone peacefully on the sleeping earth; the moon still showed her pallid visage; not a sight or sound presaged dawn; and after long listening in vain for any sign of life in the outer world, she heard the stable clock strike four.

Only four!

She felt as if it were impossible to survive even another hour of terror such as she had just passed through.—Was there no hope? None.

She tried to support herself against the window-frame, but her first touch caused it to shake and creak in a manner that seemed to her startling loud; she fancied that the creature moved uneasily on its bed at the sound. Drops of agony fell from her brow as minute after minute wore heavily on; ever and anon a rustle of the bed-clothes, or a slight clank of the manacled hands, sent a renewed chill to her heart.

The clock struck five.

Still all without was still. Suddenly a man's whistle was heard in the court, and the driver of the mail-coach, lantern in hand, crossed the yard towards the pavilion. Would to God she could call to him, or in any way attract his attention! but she dared not to make the slightest sound. He looked up at the window, against which he almost brushed in passing; and the light he held, flashed on Miss Stirling's crouching figure. He paused, looked again, and seemed about to speak, when she hastily made signs that he should be silent but seek assistance at the house. He gave her a glance of intelligence, and hastened away.

How long his absence seemed! Could he have understood her? The occupant of the bed was growing every instant more and more restless; he was rising from the bed—he was groping round the room. They would come too, too late!

And no steps in the court yard—the key turning in the lock—the door opens—then, with a yell that rang in Ellen Stirling's ear until her dying day, the creature rushed to her hiding place, dashed the slight window-frame to pieces, and finding himself baulked of his purposed escape by the strength of the iron bars outside, turned, like a wild beast, on his pursuers. She was the first on whom his glance fell. He clasp her throat; his face was close to hers, his glittering eyes were glaring at her in frenzy—when a blow from behind felled him.

She awoke from a long swoon to find herself safe in Mrs. Atherton's dressing room, and to hear that no one was hurt but the poor maniac, and that he was again in the charge of his keepers, from whom he had escaped a few hours before.

'A few hours! A lifetime Mary! But Heaven be thanked, it is past like a wild dream.'

It was all past. One enduring effect remained ever after, to imprint on Ellen Stirling's memory, and on the memories of all who knew her, the event of that long nigh'. Such had been her suffering, anxiety and terror, that, in these few hours, her hair had turned as white as snow.

[*From the Richmond Dispatch.*]

THE DANCING MANIA.

In the March number of Blackwood, there is a long and interesting review of DOCTOR HECKER'S great work on '*The Epidemic of the Middle Ages.*' They were scourges, the names and history of which alone remain to the people of the nineteenth century. The human family is now occasionally thinned by the loathsome small pox, the insidious yellow fever, and that most dreadful of modern epidemics, the Asiatic cholera: but all nations and countries are now exempt from '*The Black Death,*' '*The Sweating Sickness,*' and the '*Dancing Mania.*'

DOFOE, BOCCACIO, and a hundred other writers have made us familiar with the terrors of the 'black death,' or *Plague*, and we still read with profound horror, of its sweeping off in one year nearly a quarter of the population of Europe and of Asia, but of the '*Dancing Mania,*' not so much is known. For that reason we have collected the following facts relating to that strange epidemic from the article in Blackwood, to which we have referred.

The dance of St. Vitus has long ceased to be a dangerous or alarming disease. Occasional instances of it occur even now, but it yields readily to the educated skill of the physicians of the nineteenth century. In the fourteenth century when the physician was still an astrologer, a necromancer, a charlatan, and an alchemist, this dance was a dangerous and wide-spread epidemic. Then it defied the prayers of the priest, and the skill of the quack. But as the following instance will show, it was speedily checked in the eighteenth century. In 1787, a servant girl in Lancashire, England, put a mouse in the bosom of another girl, who had a great dread of such small deer. The fright threw her into convulsions, and she exhibited all the phenomena of the dancing epidemic for twenty-four hours. Other females were speedily seized with it—the circle of wild frenzied dancers, literally dancing the dance of death in all its fearful mazes, and paroxism of pain, enlarged: embracing first three or four, next six then twenty-four, and then threatening the whole neighborhood. The victims of this strange mania, could scarcely be restrained from tearing their hair, and dashing their brains out against the walls and floor.

But the English doctors happening to be rather more scientific than the physicians of the fourteenth century, the epidemic was checked at once. Dr. ST. CLAIR, when all other remedies had failed, took with him to Lancashire, a portable galvanic battery, and by a series of strong electric shocks, exercised the devils that had for a half a century turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the Catholic clergy. A few heavy galvanic charges drove all the imps of St. Vitus out of England.

But during the dark and superstitious middle ages, in consequence of its horrible ravages, and general prevalence, it ranked with such scourges as the 'Black Death' or 'Plague,' and the 'Sweating Sickness.' Its existence, from a period of remote antiquity, is hinted at by many writers. A disease very similar to the St. Vitus' Dance, prevailed first in Italy, and elsewhere in the South of Europe, but it was not, however, so horrible a scourge as that of Northern Europe. There are cases of it mentioned as having occurred in early times in Great Britain, but the families of St. Vitus soon went out of England.

It seized upon the Germans and the Dutch, and made those naturally inert and phlegmatic people perform the wildest and most horrible dances that Dutchmen ever performed before or since. It prompted people with a greater circumference than altitude to perform gymnastic feats, that have never since been witnessed on the tight rope or elsewhere. The epidemic in Germany spread like fire in a prairie. The sight of the victim of these *ballet* dances—dedicated to St. Vitus—usually put all the spectators in motion. Hundreds were everywhere to be seen, foaming, yelling, screaming and dancing, as if they were possessed with the spirits of ten thousand lunatic dancing-masters. It extended all over Germany, and put all of the surrounding countries in motion. Death, with his fearful dread baton of office, was everywhere the master of ceremonies at all of these horrible and demoniacal quadrilles, polkas and waltzes. He alone put an end to the frightful performances in the large majority of instances.

The victims were dancing all over Europe. In 1374 there was people assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, multitudes of them, afflicted by this epidemic, perfectly insane, dancing in the streets, in the churches, in the hotels, shops, private houses—in a word, everywhere. While dancing, they neither saw nor heard—were insensible of all external impressions—but believed that they were haunted by spirits, whose names they shrieked out during their paroxysm of convulsive activity. All regarded the epidemic with horror in those superstitious days, and the belief was universal that the sufferers were afflicted by devils and evil spirits. Relics and holy water, prayers and processions, were in vain employed by the clergy to expel the dancing imps of St. Vitus.—They were formerly exorcised by the Catholic priests in shockingly canine '*Monastic Latin*' to come forth, but they perversely disregarded both religious and profane persuasions, holding holy water and the apochryphal bones of dead saints in sovereign contempt. In the city of *Cologne*, there were five hundred maniacs dancing in the streets at once, whilst in *Metz* there were eleven hundred men, women and children literally 'dancing themselves to death' with 'vast celerity.'

The sagacious physicians of that wonderfully bright age, lent no assistance. Unable to cure the victims, they gravely handed them over to the priesthood, whose appropriate duty it was to expel devils. There were no emetics sufficiently strong for that purpose, then known to the faculty, nor did the priests succeed any better than the doctors.—The dance was called the '*Dance of St. Vitus.*' For this name there was no reason, except that *St. Vitus* was appealed to and solicited to check the epidemic, and hearkened not unto the prayers of his petitioners, but is suspected of having been at the bottom of it. This dance, Dr. Hecker says 'attacked people of all stations, *especially those who led a sedentary life, such as shoemakers and tailors.*' The prayers and exorcisms of the priesthood failing to check the epidemic, that universal and unfailing sooth of pain. Music, was employed, and with great success; for whilst it increased the excitement, it hastened the crisis of the disease. Musicians were hired by the magistrates for the purpose of carrying the dancers the more rapidly through their attacks, and strong men were sent to the patients to put them through the dancing with extra energy.

For the prolongation of a nervous disease, so acute as that of the ST. VITUS dance, was to render it fatal. DR. HECKER, upon the authority of one FELIX PLATIER, mentions a young woman who danced for the space of four weeks, almost incessantly—broke down all the men commissioned to dance with her, and then recovered—although with very sore heels and toes.

The dancing mania, as we have heretofore observed, appeared, and was generally prevalent, in Italy some years before it put Germany and the North of Europe to capering. It was called 'TARANTISM.' It seized those who *had been bitten* or who *imagined* they had been bitten by spiders and scorpions.—Dancing was, in this epidemic, *the relief* and *not the cause* of the pain and suffering. The flute and the cithern alone afforded them relief. Excited by music, they forgot, in the delirium of their wild *dances*, their real and imaginary sufferings. Bands of musicians made it their business to march over Italy, from province to province, and town to town, for the purpose of curing Tarantism in all its frightful forms.

DR. HECKER says:

'Cities and villages alike resounded throughout the Summer season with the notes of fifes, clarionets and Turkish drums; and patients were everywhere to be met with who looked to dancing as their only remedy. Alexander ab Alexandro, who gives this account, saw a young man in a remote village, who was seized with a violent attack of Tarantism. He listened with eagerness and a fixed stare to the sound of a drum, and his graceful movements gradually became more and more violent, until his dancing was converted into a succession of frantic leaps, which required the utmost exertion of his whole strength. In the midst of this overstrained exertion of *mind and body*, the music suddenly ceased, and he immediately fell powerless to the ground, where he lay senseless and motionless until its magical effect again aroused him to a renewal of his impassioned performances.'

Persons afflicted by the St. Vitus dance, abhorred any garment of the color of red; while those attacked with Tantarism, were particularly attracted to that color. The victims of this epidemic were also invariably fond of the sea.—Some actually cast themselves into the waves, so great was this fascination.—This epidemic continued for nearly a century, and then disappeared.

VARIETY.

☞ Among the list of advertised letters in the Rochester Post Office, is one addressed to "the Handsomest Woman" in the city. It is proposed to employ an extra clerk to wait upon applicants.

☞ A poor, helpless, hen-pecked philosopher of a husband, describes a pinch to be 'the greatest amount of power at woman's command, concentrated on a single point.'

☞ Aunt Ploddypoddy is delighted to learn by the arrival of the Baltic, that 'the Czar refuses to treat.' She thinks he will next be joining a Temperance society.

☞ Some of the Clergy and Professors of the North, are so violent against the Nebraska bill, that they talk about 'taking up arms.' Well, let them.—'Who's afraid?'

☞ No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of connubiality without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, a pair of unwhisperables, bake a loaf of bread, roast a surloin, broil a steak, make a pudding, and manufacture frocks for little responsibilities.

☞ At a training down east, after an order was given to 'return ramrods,' one of the soldiers broke from the line and was off at full split. 'Holloo!' bawled the commanding officer, 'where are you going?' 'down to Squire Muggin's to return the ramrod I borrowed of him.—You said return ramrods.'

☞ 'I would not marry an Eastern man, if I had to live an old maid all my life,' exclaimed a buxom country lass.—'Why not?' demanded her astonished companion. 'Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the failure of the Eastern mails.'

Do our readers generally know the reason why the Fourth of March was chosen as the day of the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the fourth of March in every year, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on a Sunday for at least three hundred years.

☞ An Irishman about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers. 'Well, sir, when you get into battle will you fight or run?' 'By faith!' replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of the countenance, 'I'll be afther doin' yer honor as the majority of ye does.'

A SINGULAR LAWSUIT.—The Troy *Whig* says that a lawsuit of a decidedly novel character is now a leading topic of conversation in the gossipping circles of that city. Several weeks since, at the Odd Fellows ball in Troy, a careless waiter upset a service of coffee upon a lady's dress, ruining the garment, which, was valued at seventy-five dollars. The gentleman who attended the lady has prosecuted the person who furnished the supper to recover the value of the dress.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The ladies of Steuben, Me., incensed at the backwardness and stupidity of their lords, got up a ball on their own account. Three female managers hired the hall, furnished refreshments, sent cards of invitation to about forty gentlemen, had a regular shave-down or dance with them, waited upon their male partners to supper, and paid the bill! They were unable to procure a female violinist, but they got over the difficulty by dressing up a man in petticoats.

☞ Mrs. Patience was lucidating to her neighbors the wonderful things that she saw 'down in Bosting.'

'But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?'

'No; what was it?'

'Why I was showing him the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was, when all at once he said, 'Oh! ma, just look at that poor little lion, 'way behind there, he won't get any.'

☞ One of the laws recently passed by our legislature provides that, in addition to property now exempt by law from execution, each head of a family or housekeeper shall have one hundred bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, and eight hundred pounds of pork. We regret to learn, however, that there is a very lamentable omission in the law, and one which will cause deep regret.—It does not provide where the corn, wheat, and pork that each housekeeper is to have are to come from.—*Democratic (Miss) Banner.*

Little Things.

A spider is a little thing,
But once a spider saved a king;
The little bees are wiser far,
Than buffalos and lions are;
Little men may do much harm,
Little girls may learn to charm;
Little boys may shame their sires,
And little sparks become great fires;
A little pen may write a word,
By which a nation may be stirred;
A little money wisely spent,
A world of sorrow may prevent;
A little counsel rightly given
May lift a mortal soul to heaven.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DECLARATION OF WAR!

TURKEY ALL WARLIKE.

Russia Marching in Immense Armies!

2,000 Russians Slain and Drowned!

Advance in Breadstuffs.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamer Hermann arrived here to-day from Southampton and Bremen. She brings Liverpool dates to the 29th, being four days later.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The aspect of affairs is now positively warlike, leaving scarcely a doubt of a general European war.

The courier sent by England and France to inform the Emperor of Russia of their determination, and requesting him to evacuate the Principalities within a given time, has returned, and states that the Czar replied he had no answer to make.

This was communicated to Parliament by Queen Victoria, and England has openly declared war, to take effect on the 30th April.

The same news had also been communicated to Louis Napoleon, and France, thereupon, also declared war formally, to take effect at the same time.

The most extensive preparations were making throughout England and France. Troops were marching and preparing to depart for the East daily.

The most extensive preparations were also making in Russia, and immense armies were marching forward.

In Turkey all was warlike. Soldiers were enlisting by thousands.

No actual fighting had yet taken place.

Austria and Prussia still remain neutral.

LATEST.

A telegraphic despatch dated Belgrade, states that on the 15th March, Gortschakoff wished to depart from his position on the island opposite Turkaki. His troops were already occupying the bridge. Of a sudden the Turks opened upon them a deadly and terrible fire with musketry and cannon. The consternation became awful. Very soon the main arches of the bridge were cut in twain, when it gave way, precipitating over two thousand souls into the stream below, all of whom were drowned. The scene is described as heart-rending in the extreme. The Turks suffered no loss whatever.

The British cavalry designed for the East passed through France and Denmark.

The British fleet under Admiral Napier anchored off Kile on the 27th.

A telegraph despatch from Vienna says seventeen thousand Russians crossed the Danube on the 23d and occupied Gedshid. Also that thirty-five thousand Russians crossed at Melshin without molestation.

Emperor Napoleon sent a message to the effect that the recent resolution of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg placed Russia in a state of war with France the responsibility of which belonged entirely to the Russian Government.

France announced that letters of Marque, would not be issued against American vessels.

All the London papers contain the official declaration of war.

Great excitement prevailed in all the markets. Russian produce, Hemp, Cotton, &c., had further advanced.

The Queen's declaration of war says, the unprovoked aggression of the Czar against Turkey had been persisted in with disregard of consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defence of an ally She alludes to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey and states that had the Czar been amicably disposed, everything would have been satisfactorily settled. That sending her fleets to aid the Sultan, was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

She reviews the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principalities, and notices the bad faith of Russia throughout the whole transaction and says the time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the four Powers proved wholly ineffectual that the military preparations of Russia, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination in conjunction with France to support Turkey at all hazards. The Queen also issued a declaration in reference to commerce of Neutral Powers. She states that she is willing to waive part of the belligerent rights appertaining to Her Majesty by the law of nations, and also the right to seizing an enemy's property ladened or board neutral vessels unless it be contraband. She adds it is not her present intention to issue letters of Marque, commissioning privateers. She will, however, prevent neutrals from making any effective blockade against the enemies harbors, ports or coasts.—She will also prevent neutrals from bearing the enemies despatches.

THE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market was very much excited with a speculative demand. Some circulars quote an advance of two to three shillings, and others four shillings per bbl. for flour, though no reliable quotations can be gotten from the papers and circulars at hand. All agree, however, in a decided advance.

Wheat had advanced 4 to 5 pence. Indian Corn advance 3 shillings per quarter.

Cotton was dull at a decline of ⅛ a 3 16d per lb. The sales in three days were 12,000 bales

The money market stringent--Consols declined, quoted 86¼ a 87. American securities firm and prices upward.

There was a heavy demand on the bank of England.

Meixwell's Circular quotes Baltimore and Philadelphia flour at 37s: Western Canal 36s a 36s 6d. Corn 42 to 43s.—Wheat 11s to 11 s 6d for white—red 10a 11s.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WHIGS.

Northern whiggery, which was prostrated in the last presidential contest, and which has since been so quiet as to inspire the hope that it had meekly given up the ghost and had laid itself down to die, has alarmed the country by startling symptoms of a miraculous revival—a very resurrection from the dead. In two States victories have been achieved in recent elections by the party calling itself the whig party, and there is a general joy among the members of the northern whig party in consequence of that result. They are inspired with a new confidence. They, who but a few months since were crushed, disbanded, and despondent, are beginning to cement anew their disrupted organization, and ambitiously meditate greater and more glorious achievements.

How, it is well to inquire, were these victories accomplished? The answer is plain. All the odds, ends, and fragments—all the *isms* all the abolitionists, freesoilers, and fanatics, all the women's-rights men, all freethinkers, all the disappointed, all the disaffected—voted in opposition to the honest, sterling democracy, who scorned to make bargains and coalitions, and refused to resort to tricks and dishonest means. These victories, thus achieved, are called whig victories, when in truth there never was a band of more variant and antagonistic elements. Men of every hue and stripe, without any fixed principles in politicks, morals, or religion—the floating scum of the nation—acted together. It cannot truly be designated as the victory of any particular party. But this is true, and it cannot be disguised, that it is a defeat of the democracy in the States in which the elections have taken place. It would be disingenuous in us to deny that the results to which we refer have mortified us; yet we are proud to say that we do not believe them to have been caused by any unpopularity of, or defection to, the principles of democracy. It is far from being pleasant to think that our party, which but a few months since achieved such signal successes, which elected its president almost by acclamation, and a short year ago inaugurated him in the highest office known among men, should, in so brief a period, manifest such symptoms of weakness and discontent.

But, whilst there is much to mortify us in these defeats, there is one consoling circumstance connected with them. It is, that ample time is allowed us to rally against the next presidential election. If there is to be any disturbance or discord in the democratic party, we would far rather it should break out now, and work the mischief it is destined to make, than that it should occur on the eve of of the next canvass, when time would not be allowed us to recover from its effects.

If the victories to which we refer are whig victories, they were achieved by such means as will effectually and forever separate the whigs of the south from the whigs of the north. There is from this time forth no sympathy, no affinity, no bond of union between them. They will henceforth be as strangers and as aliens. If the whig party of the north has coalesced with abolitionists, freesoilers, and fanatics—if it has abandoned the broad platform on which a national organization can only exist--if it has made itself exclusively a local party, a sectional party, and arrayed itself in company with all the senseless and unprincipled *isms* of the day against the Constitution and its sacred guaranties—against the rights of the States and in opposition to the south—then, indeed must there be a wall of complete separation between the whigs of the north and the whigs of the south. Any party that stands upon a narrow sectional platform deserves to be precipitated headlong to the earth. It is the boast of the democratic party that there is nothing sectional in its creed; that it does not look to localities, sections, or classes; that it does not claim for one portion or class of the country what it denies to another. It extends to all the same benefits and the same privileges, and it subjects all to the same restraints. It asserts equal rights for men and for States. Any and every political creed without these elements is corrupt and dangerous. Nor can any such creed have more than an ephemeral existence.—*Washington Sentinel.*

GEN. DOCKERY AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

We learn from friends who heard Gen. Dockery at Smithfield, that he claimed the credit of having given the *"first long, big, and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of 1835. when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people."* That is what Gen. Dockery calls Free Suffrage!—and this is the style in which he is attempting to deceive and mislead the people.

The truth is, we believe, Mr. Macon was the only member of the Convention of 1835 who spoke at all on the subject of Free Suffrage. That body was limited, and Free Suffrage was not among the objects to effect which it was called. Gen. Dockery made some remarks and a motion in that Convention: but he said nothing in favor of Free Suffrage. Why was he silent? One of the originators of the measure, as *he* claims, *how does it happen that his voice was never publicly raised for it before his Smithfield speech?*

But what will our readers—what will honest men of all parties think, when we inform them that on the motion in the Convention of 1835, to extend to the people the right to vote for Governor, GEN. DOCKERY DID NOT VONE AT ALL! Page 340 of the Debates of the Convention will show that the Convention passed by a vote of 74 to 44 the present provision in the Constitution extending this privilege to the people; and the yeas and nays, there recorded, will show that Gen. Dockery DODGED THE QUESTION!—did not vote at all; and yet he declared as we understand, in his speech at Smithfield, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big, and heavy lick" in that Convention, "when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people!" What explanation has the gentleman to offer? What can his partizans say for him? We call upon them to look to the record, and tell the people the truth about the matter. [*Ral. Standard.*

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 18, 1854.

☞ We are requested to state that the Rev'd G. W. Johnson will deliver a Temperance Address at the Baptist Church in this Town on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The Democratic State Convention

To nominate the next Governor of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh, to-morrow, and we have every reason to anticipate a full attendance and harmonious action. We are confident that the Convention will nominate some true and staunch champion, to whose support the whole party will rally with enthusiasm. For ourself, we are prepared to forego all personal preferences, and give to any true man—from the East or the West—our humble but cordial and hearty co-operation. Many prominent men have been spoken of in connexion with the office—among them THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of Northampton. It is hardly necessary to say that the announcement of his name as our standard bearer would be hailed with universal acclamation by the party in this section of the State, (and we have no doubt every where else,) while it would carry dismay into the ranks of the Federal Whigs. His name is a tower of strength with us, and "terrible as an army with banners" to our adversaries. We shall await the action of the Convention with deep interest.

IMPORTANT TREATY.—It is currently reported that a treaty has been concluded between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Aberdeen on behalf of their respective governments, by which England admits, in the approaching European war, the doctrine that the flag covers both ship and cargo, and that free ships make free goods; also renouncing the right of search for the impressment of seamen so far as American vessels are concerned, and conceding the restriction as to the law of blockade. In return the United States is pledged to strict neutrality and non-interference in the coming contest between the Western Powers and Russia.

Southern Commercial Convention.

This body assembled in Charleston on the 10th, and delegates were in attendance from the following States:

Maryland 11, Virginia 96, Georgia 78, Florida 2, Alabama 20, Mississippi 7, Kentucky 5, Tennessee 129, Louisiana 5, North Carolina 20, South Carolina 240, Arkansas 1, Missouri 2.

It was organized by the election of Hon. W. C. Dawson, of Georgia, as President, Lieut. M. F. Maury as first Vice President; and Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of S. C., Secretary, together with eleven Vice Presidents and as many Secretaries. The President delivered an admirable address on taking the Chair.

☞ EX-BISHOP IVES' NEW WORK is announced from the press of the publisher of the Boston Pilot, to be issued issued in a week or two, simultaneous with its publication in London. Its title is, "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism, in a Letter to his Old Friends, by L. Silliman Ives, L. L. D., late Bishop." &c. It will contain more than two hundred pages.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN GEN. DOCKERY AND MR. BRAGG AT EDENTON.

EDENTON, April 11th 1854.

Mr. Editor—The Whig candidate for Gubernatorial honors—the Hon. A. Dockery—addressed the people of Chowan in this place on Monday last, and was replied to by T. Bragg, Esq. of Northampton. It will be impossible for me to give you a full idea of the discussion or to note minutely all the points touched upon by the speakers; that would require more space than you have to spare, and lay too heavy tax upon my powers of description. The whole affair was inimitable, and unlike any political rencounter that it has been my fortune to witness. Those who are acquainted with Gen. Dockery—the *calibre* of *his* intellect, his *ability* in discussion, the *strength* of his argument, and the *very amiable* temper exhibited towards his opponents, when overmatched, can form some *slight* conception of the occurrences here, when they recollect the power of his antagonist, his quick insight and clear perception of the bearing of every point that may present itself, his scorching, withering sarcasm, and the extent of his political information. *Dockery in the hands of Bragg!* Good heavens! The helpless deer would be just as safe in the power of the lion. But to the points at issue in the discussion. Gen. Dockery led off by an announcement that he was the selected candidate of the Whig Convention, the ardent advocate of educating the *poor* as well as the rich, (and who is not,)—the advantage which local speakers had over him, as he was "bound to make a *State speech*"—(see that he does it) the cunning of the Democratic Convention in postponing its action, and then pitched rough shod into the "Standard." That paper must be a naughty affair, to have *dared* to question the claims or qualifications of Gen. Dockery for the office to which he aspires. His complaints are long and loud, particularly against "Holden's mandate" that the "*strikers*" of the party should meet him at every cross road, and report to him (Holden.) Does Gen. Dockery expect to traverse the State from one end to the other, sowing his slanders broadcast, against the Democratic party, and not be confronted by Democratic speakers? Does he suppose that he will be allowed, because he creeps unannounced into different sections, to pass unquestioned? A more nonsensical, preposterous or absurd pretension was never set up by any man having a claim to intelligence. A fair and high minded man would not desire it, and it is only those who are conscious of their own inferiority that wish to take such an advantage. Upon this point however, Mr. Bragg did not spare him, but tore from him at one grasp, the flimsy veil that concealed his unfair proceeding, and proved conclusively that with the tricks of the "old politician" Gen. Dockery was intimately acquainted. The "nominee" next branched off upon the Convention and Free Suffrage, declaring himself in favor of the former, and an "old friend" of the latter. A restricted Convention he asserted to be possible under the Constitution, basing the declaration upon the fact that the Convention of '35 had been one of restricted powers. Here Mr. Bragg nailed him down so effectually, that had it not have been for his writhings and twistings as each nail was driven home, it would have been thought that the old gentleman had ceased to exist. The argument (if such it could be called) drawn from the Convention of '35 was demolished by the history and origin of it. The old Constitution was deficient in providing means for a revision of that instrument, said Mr. Bragg, and as an alteration was imperatively demanded by the people, it became a question with the Legislature how they should provide means for effecting it. To this end they passed a bill for the calling of a Convention, prescribing an oath to be taken by the members of said Convention, provided it was ratified by the people—the oath specifying the powers of the Convention. In this form it went to the people, and by them was ratified--then it became a Convention of restricted powers. Upon this point Judge Gaston remarked that the *Legislature possessed no power to limit the action*, but the bill was only a suggestion, and became effectual after being ratified. How is the question now, continued Mr. Bragg.—The mode is laid down in the Constitution for the call of a Convention, and the Legislature has no power on earth over its action. He ridiculed the idea of a restricted Convention as one of the absurd and ridiculous Whig monstrosities, proving beyond question the utter impossibility of such a thing. Never did I listen to a more complete and overwhelming expose of a miserable humbug The old Gen found himself with nothing to stand upon, and had it not have been for the "public land" that caught him as he fell, where he would have stopped is beyond my power to tell. I could almost imagine I heard him exclaim, quite enough of your "grape Captain Bragg."

The danger to the East from an open Convention was laid bare with a master hand, and the advautage from Legislative action clearly vindicated by Mr. B.

Gen. Dockery claimed to be an older Free Suffrage man than the Democrats who had been urging that measure, and revived the stale slander that it was imported, changing however its origination from Douglass to Cobb of Georgia. He charged the Democracy with having defeated it in the last Legislature, by the election of W. N. Edwards to the Speaker's chair. When Mr. Bragg reached these points in his argument, you may rest assurred the "fur flew." There was not one blow that did not tell, and if Gen Dockery's conscience is not as callous as an elephant's hide, he will be sore for a month to come. He dissected the whole affair with the skill of a practical surgeon, and exposed the bare faced trick played off by the would be cunning Whig politicians in the last Legislature, by which the responsibility of defeating Free Suffrage was thrown upon Speaker Edwards; the trick was too shallow to escape detection, and its consequences will be felt at the next election when Whiggery, with Dockery at its head, will be consigned to the tomb of the capulets.

Mr. Bragg in the course of his remarks, said, that as it had been ascertained that Douglass who was first charged with introducing Free Suffrage in the State was not the man, but Mr. Cobb was, that should Gen Dockery be a living politician a few years longer, *another author* would be found for it.—This the Gen. swallowed quietly, and without a wry face.

Gen. Dockery stated that while a member of the Convention he had voted for the amendments to alter the Constitution by Legislative enactment. Unfortunate man! the fates seemed to have been against him, for upon an examination of the Journal, the name of a Dockery was invariably found in the negative, except when the question was upon the whole, and he was forced to vote in the affirmative to save other measures. Mr. Bragg however acquitted him of intentional misrepresentation, as his memory was *exceeding treacherous*. The castigation was too much for Gen. Dockery's tender sensibilities; he could not sit quietly under it, but was continually interrupting his "friend Mr. Bragg," but his "friend Mr. Bragg" had him safe, and told him "that the old coon was treed, and had as well come down for Capt. Scott was after him." Hard must have been the heart that would not have sympathized with the unlucky Gen. at that time, for none could look upon him, and not see the torture he was undergoing.

Gen. Dockery next took up the charge which, he said, had been made against him, for voting in the Convention for a continuation of the elective franchise to *free negroes*, and attempted to explain it away by saying that he wished to put in a property qualification of $500. as there were some well behaved negroes who deserved to vote. Failing in this, he voted for a retention of the article. The meaning of this is, that gentlemanly and wealthy negroes he favored. but cared nothing for the common ones. This is the amount of his own statement.

The next question discussed was that of Internal Improvements; and Gen. D avowed his determination to go it blind for a system that according to his own showing will burden the State with a debt of *ten millions* of dollars, the interest of which, *six hundred thousand* must be paid annually, and depending upon North Carolina's share of the public lands to pay it. This may seem strange, but such is the fact. Such an expectation is a humbug, for the possibility of getting the lands is not even problematical. But the argument of Mr. Bragg, against the *feasibility* of the scheme was unanswerable and conclusive. He admitted for the sake of argument the probable distribution of the proceeds of the sales, or the lands among the states, and arguing from the past, proved that our portion could not be more than $50,000. This would not begin to pay a debt of $600.000. Suppose the lands themselves were divided, could North Carolina expect to dispose of lands to reach anything like the requisite amount, when the other States were forcing the lands into market? What could she realize from them? They could not be retained, for taxation moneys, land officers &c., would cut up the whole value. The whole thing was blown to the four winds, and shown to be another scheme of the "old politician." Mr. Bragg avowed himself favorable to internal improvements, and to the Central Road to the extent, that the ability of the State would allow, but he was not willing to saddle the people with a debt of *ten millions* of dollars without knowing where the means were to come from to pay it. Where is the man that will not endorse that sentiment, and enter his solemn protest against a policy that would heedlessly drive headlong into such reckless extravagance? This is the scheme, men of Eastern North Carolina, that A. Dockery, the *Whig* candidate for Governor, avows himself the champion and advocate. A debt of *six hundred thousand dollars* per annum, and with what to pay it? ask yourselves.

Mr. Bragg had been charged by Gen. Dockery with expressing sentiments inimical to the Western people. This he pronounced a misrepresentation, intended for effect—he had said, that he was not willing to trust any people with too much power, and quoted Judge Gaston as expressing the same opinion. He was emphatic upon this point, as he knew that Gen. Dockery would use it when and where he could.

There are many things I would like to notice, but I have lengthened too much already. Gen. Dockery closed his fast speech by a glowing eulogium upon the "Old Ship of State," that she was now gliding gloriously and prosperously over a tranquil sea, *all right*, and that all nations were *"taking refuge under her bows."*

That horrible "Standard" again loomed up before him in all its hideousness, and he pitched into it like a thousand of bricks, also into all the "little Standards" because he had been represented as declaring his willingness to send an army to South Carolina, when he only wished to send *ships-of-war*—wonderful difference! The "Standards" letter writer he thought was a scamp (very dignified) who represented him thus.—Never was there a victory more complete, a more deserved castigation administered, or a more thorough refutation of sophistry and slander, than that accomplished by Mr. Bragg. What could the Whig Convention have intended by putting forward such a man as Gen. Dockery? The contrast between him and their former candidate, Mr. Kerr, does not result advantageously to the present nominee, for there is no comparison in point of *talent*, *refinement* or *dignity*—one possessed much of all, the other very little of either. To bring such a man out looks like yielding the question.

Gen. Dockery on arising to reply to Mr. Bragg, gave notice that he should detain the audience but a short time, in any case, but should be obliged to stop upon the arrival of the boat. He floundered on but a few minutes before the to him welcome intelligence came, that the boat was in sight, and I imagined I could discover his countenance brighten, as the prospect of escape from his tormentor flashed across his vision. He became a bold man at once, and vowed his determination to have remained until midnight, "but what he would have answered Mr. Bragg." He was excusable however as he promised *to do it in Plymouth the next day*, when his "friend Mr. Bragg" would not be there.

If the Whigs of Chowan were not mortified and vexed, I will admit that I do not understand the language of a gloomy face.

Your, &c.

P. S.—The 6th resolution of the Whig Convention was torn into fragments by Mr. Bragg, and its unmeaning, meaninganything, non-committal character fully exposed.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

BALTIMORE April 13th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—For some days past, the all-engrossing subject in this town was the "duel" between Messrs Breckewridge and Cutting. The excitement produced by that affair has cleared away and something else is "up"—indeed the chief item of public interest is an inquiry as perplexing as the old one of "who struck Billy Patterson?" It is "who wrote the Hulsemann letter?" Some claim Mr. Everett as the author—some, a Mr. Hunter, clerk in the Diplomatic Bureau, and some say "the great expounder." The whole affair was brought about by a Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who gave Mr Everett the credit of writing the letter. This correspondence has set the friends of Mr. Webster to work hunting up proof to show that he was the author, and the most positive on hand is an extract of a speech made by Mr. Webster at a banquet given to Kossuth in Washington City, in which he (Mr. W.) acknowledges having written the letter to the Austrian Minister.

The project of having a line of Steamers between this port and Liverpool has been and continues to be agitated, and will, it is hoped be set on foot shortly. It is evident that steamers are needed to enable merchants to make direct importations of the merchandise they sell instead of looking to Northern or Eastern cities for their supplies, or making importations through these cities.—I think it must be apparent to all, the vast importance such a line would be to this city, and it is to be wondered at that such had not been established long ago. It is true there is much importation done through sailing vessels, but this "fast" age cannot wait the ordinary passage of conveyances of this class, and there must be steamers to meet the vast commercial wants of this flourishing city.

A lady, Mrs. Ernestine Rose, has been lecturing here lately on Woman's Rights, and made quite a stir.

A Miss Anthony also lectured here on the subject of Temperance. She is one of the "strong minded" women who figured at the World's Temperance Convention, which was held in New York last October. In the course of her remarks, she put it down heavy on Gen. Cary and others who would not allow the female delegates to take seats in the Convention. Woman's Rights, and influence seemed to be the burden of her address, though on the whole it was an able and eloquent lecture

Yours &c 'C."

At a meeting of the Democrats in Martin County on the 11th April 1854, Daniel Ward was called to the Chair and Sam'l W. Watts appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, Col. Asa Biggs moved the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions, and thereupon Asa Biggs, A. S. Mooring, John Watts, Wm. R. W. Sherrod, and A. H Coffield were appointed, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

1 *Resolved*, That in the administration of Geo. Reid we have another instance of an able and faithful Democratic public officer in whose hands the interests of the State confided to him have been zealously and carefully guarded. We tender to him upon his retirement from this post our cordial approbation of his official conduct, and we feel well assured that the honor and character of the State will never suffer detriment in the hands of David S. Reid in any other position he may be called to fill.

2 *Resolved*, That we deem it important to elect as his successor some other distinguished Democrat, as the experience of the past demonstrates the safety and propriety of Democratic principles administered by Democratic men, and we look to the approaching convention with confidence for the selection of a consistent and faithful Democrat as a leader.

3 *Resolved*, That we have entire confidence in the ability and sound principles of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton Co., and we present his name as a suitable person to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, fully satisfied that he will faithfully maintain the time honored policy of our party—avowing our willingness however to support the nominee of the Convention.

4 *Resolved*, That the general principles embodied in the resolutions of the last Democratic National and State Convention, we believe are correct, and we think that they form a platform without any addition or diminution upon which all true Democrats can stand and rally.

5 *Resolved*, That in the ad... of President Pierce we see ... the States respected, the ... marks of Democracy predo... the honor and prosperity of ... preserved and promoted, and ... cause of gratulation that we ... his elevation.

6 *Resolved*, That the Ch... point 25 delegates to represent ... ty in the Democratic State C... to be held at Raleigh 19th inst.

7 *Resolved*, That the Chai... point 18 delegates to repre... County in a Senatorial Conv... nominate a Democratic Can... this district, and we recom... such Convention be held at ... on the 16th May next.

8 *Resolved*, That this meeting ... mend to the Democratic part... County to meet in a County C... at Williamston on the first Sa... June next to nominate a D... Candidate for the House of ... of the next General Assembly ... the Secretary immediately adv... same in each District

Under the 6th resolution the ... ing delegates were appointed: ... A. S. Mooring, Benj. C. Mye... Cotton, Wm. R. W. Sherrod, S... jamin, Wm. W. Ward, L. ... Sam'l. W. Watts, Asa Biggs ... Watts, Joseph G. Carraway, ... Lanier, Rufus Cherry, John ... Thomas Cloman, John B. Whi... Cherry, Archibald Stateon, R... Weathersbee, Joseph L. Wate... Coffield, John R. Lanier, Jr., ... Rogers, James Hardeson, Cle... and on motion the Chairman was ... added.

Under the 7th resolution the ... were appointed:

Hoyt N. Waters, Charles Mi... B. Perry, John Shorb John A. ... Jason Tice, Jr, T. W. Watts, ... Ward, D. B. Harrison, W. ... A. H Coffield, J. L. Ewell, ... Whitfield, Edwin Robinson, ... Cloman Robert E Weatherbe... R W Sherrod Benjamin C. M...

On motion the thanks of the ... were tendered to the officers ... ordered that the proceedings ... lished in the Democratic Pio... North Carolina Standard.

DAN'L WARD, C...
SAM'L W. WATTS, Sec'y.

THE OUTRAGE IN ASH...

We have recently heard the ... lars of one of the most diabolica... ges ever perpetrated in either ... or civilized community. It occ... Ashe county, in this State. ... before heard some rumors of it, ... a few days ago learned the parti...

It seems that a man named ... had a negro man hired who sle... loft of the house in which Mr. ... lived. During the absence of ... this negro, together with anoth... and a white man named Whitak... raged the person of Mrs. Mitch... then murdered her. The pa... are too revolting for publication ... negro that was hired to Mr. M... full confession, implicating th... two named. He was tried ... Court, two weeks ago and c... but sentence was not passe... him, in order that he may be a... tent witness against the other... who will be tried next fall in ... county.

There being no competent te... against Whitaker, though evide... is entertained of his guilt, he ... brought to trial: but we learn ... number of citizens caught h... night, a week or two ago, ... stripping him to his pantaloons ... ed to give him a hundred lashes ... lation. He was then hung ... dead, when he was taken down ... mitted to revive, and then hun... This process was repeated three ... times. When taken down t... time he was thought to be dead, ... the darkness he managed to slip ... that is the last we have heard of ...

As a general thing we are op... Lynch law, but in a case like ... deem it not only justifiable but ... mendable. The scoundrel ... have been suffered to hang a little ... ger.—*Salisbury Banner.*

☞ The following is the advice ... examining judge to a young law... admission: "Sir, it would be ... trouble you further. You are ... and I will dismiss you with a few ... of advice, which you will do very ... to follow. You will find it laid ... as a maxim of civil law, never ... the maid when you can kiss the ... Carry out this principle, sir, and ... safe. Never say 'boo' to a goose ... she has the power to lay golden ... Let your face be long—your bills ... Never put your hand into your ... et when anybody else's is handy. ... your conscience for your own pur... and don't trouble it with other's ... Plaster the judge and butter the ... Look as wise as an owl, and be as ... acular as a town clock. But above ... get money—honestly if you can, ... dear sir; but get money. I ... you to the bar."

NORFOLK MARKET

SATURDAY APRIL 15, 18...

BACON—Virginia and N. C. hog... new 9c. Hams 11 a 1...
CORN—White 68; Yellow 72a...
Mixed 70c
WHEAT—Red. $1 75; white, $1...
FLOUR—$6 50 to $7
FLAXSEED—$1 30
PORK—Mess, $16½.
Prime. $15 a 16
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $56
W. O. Hhd. $44.
R. O. hhd $36 a $50.
W. O. Heading $65.
Rough W. O. bbl. $18
TAR—Black, $2 50
COTTON—9 a 9½ cents.
LARD—10½ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 10cts. from ...

BALTIMORE MARKET—Apri...

Flour—Howard street and City ... $7 25

The supply of wheat is light, ... 3,000 bushels offered, with sale... white at $1,75a1,80, red, prime ... 172cts.

About 34,000 bushels of corn ... and partly sold at 76 cents for ye...

MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY. N.C., April 18, 1854.

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED.

M. E. Skinner, Phelps, fm Balt.
B. Maitland, Thompson, do
Locust, Thompson, do
Catharine Jane, North, do
David Carter, Hooper, do
W. E. Fergerson, Floyd, fm Norfolk
Empire, Gillighan, do
Howland, Sprewil, do
Hugh Chisholm, Wakeman, do
Anna, Edgings, do
Caraway, ——— do
M. P. Ivey, Ballance, do
J. S. Melson, ——— do
Lizzie G. Russell. Owens, do
Four Brothers, Hudson, do
A. C. Williams, Hedgepeth, do

SAILED.

W. C. Williams, Heath, to Norfolk
M. A. Reid, Simmons, do
Coon, Toler, do
B. J. Sprewil, Taylor, do
Granary, Chadwick, do
Charlotte, Willis, do
T. J. Grandy Ethridge, to Baltimore
John Boushell, Askew, to Richmond
J. C. Ehringhaus, Jordan to Edenton
Howland, Sprewil, do

DR. H. P. RITTTER,

Formerly of Washington City, D. C.,)

HAVING located in Elizabeth City, respectfully tenders his professional services to citizens of this town and surrounding neighborhood.

Office at the hotel of George A. Williams, where he may be found at all hours of the day and night when not professionally engaged.

Elizabeth City, April 18, 1854—1y

LATE AND IMPORTANT

FROM THE SEAT

OF WAR

THE LAST STEAMER FROM EUROPE brought the sad intelligence that all overtures for peace, between Russia and Turkey, had signally failed, and both nations are now making the most strenuous exertions to annihilate each other. Therefore to meet the pressing demands for GOODS of every description, we have purchased the *best part* of the stock formerly owned by J. Wilcox, Esq., and having taken the store on the corner of Road and Main Street, lately kept by the same, put in ample and complete order, are now ready to wait on all our friends and favor us with their patronage. In purchasing from Mr. Wilcox we only took Goods that were in complete order, in addition to them

NEW STOCK

have arrived, among the assortment may be found every article, usually kept by a large wholesale and retail Dry Good and Grocery House. The entire stock will bear comparison with any store in the town.

The Senior partner would respectfully return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Newbern for their liberal patronage to the firm of Wm. R. Etheridge, and would solicit a portion of the same to the new firm at E. City; we think it necessary, when we say that our terms are cash and that all kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, even *cash* Call and judge for yourselves.

JONES & BRITE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INTENDING TO close their business in its present form, offer their entire stock of Dry Goods at cost for cash. To those who have been so long on the look for bargains, an opportunity is now offered them, rarely to be met with, as our stock is large and almost everything usually kept in a first class establishment.

CLARKE, HARWOOD, & KYLE.

Norfolk, ap 18

EIGHT HUNDRED prime codfish just received and for sale by the subscriber.

WM. HALSEY.

Norfolk, April 18, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED some more of that good butter, and for sale by the subscriber.

WM. HALSEY.

A NEW VERY FINE ENGLISH DAIRY cheese, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

WM. HALSEY.

A CASK OF ELEGANT SUGAR HOUSE syrup—elegant for table and culinary purposes.

WM. HALSEY

A NEW SUPPLY OF CRUSHED, PULverized and Brown sugars for sale by the subscriber.

WM. HALSEY.

A NEW LOT OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Hats, Spring styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

WM. HALSEY.

A NEW LOT OF SPRING AND SUMmer clothing, handsome and cheap, just received and for sale by the subscriber,

WM. HALSEY.

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO, fine, just received and for sale by

WM. HALSEY.

Norfolk, ap 18

(Star copy all)

SALESMAN WANTED in a Dry Goods store—A young man who has been in a store two or three years, and is a good salesman. A native in North Carolina preferred. Address Norfolk Post Office. ap 18.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

No. 4 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

Baltimore, Md.

Having made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords a pleasant and comfortable accommodations for those who may favor me with a call.

April 4

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at March Term 1854, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as Executor of John S. Commander, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said testator, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. S. B. SHAW,
M. M. ELLIOTT. } Executors.

Norfolk, April 4th 1854—6t ap 11

GROCERIES.

GLASSES, COFFEE, FLOUR, MEAL, Tobacco, Bro., Clarified, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles, Spice, Saleratus, Starch, Coperas, &c. I indeed everything to be found in a first rate Grocery Store, just received and for sale on the most reasonable prices by

WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater street, E. City.

Spring Stock
OF
DRY GOODS GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers, Cartwright, Successors to S. D. Cartwright & Co., respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. Their stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

We call the particular attention of the ladies to our assortment of DRESS GLOVES, which will be found highly attractive.

April 1, 1854. J. & S. CARTWRIGHT

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF soft and hard shell almonds.

ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF superior candy.

ap 11 THOS G. VAUGHAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY give notice that they have made arrangement for a **SODA FOUNTAIN** at their establishment, which will be completed in about three weeks. They will be enabled to furnish that cooling and delicious beverage to the public, with every variety of flavor, and at all times throughout the warm season.

A private entrance to the establishment has been made for the accommodation of ladies.

T. G. VAUGHAN & CO,
ap 11 Next door to the Farmers' Bank.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE NINE FEET SHOAL LIGHT BOAT in Pamlico Sound, will on or about the 12th April, be moved from her station for repairs.—Due notice will be given of her return.

By order of L. H. Board.

A. M. PENNOCK,
ap 11—2t L. H. Inspector, 5th District.

JUST RECEIVED.—A supply of Etherial Oil, Camphene and Fish Oil, which will be sold low by W. T. Hinton.

Ap. 11.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF West India Oranges.

ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

GRENADINE SILKS, SILK BAREGES, Blk. Silks, Barege De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Colico's, Hosiery, Gloves, L. C. Handfs.

MOURNING GOODS.

Parasols, Fans, Collars, Dress Trims., &c., just received by

WM T. HINTON,
ap 11 Broadwater street, E. City.

$150,000

WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR SPRING 1854,

BY W. H. ADDINGTON & CO,

NORFOLK, VA.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of

Boots, Shoes,

TRAVELLING BOOTS, VALISES,

CARPET BAGS, &c,

Amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and it is the BEST SELECTED stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacturers of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a trifle lower* than any other house in Virginia, *and we will do it.* City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
mh 21 Norfolk, Va.

NAGS HEAD.

PERSONS desirous of locating their families at Nags Head during the Summer Season and who prefer having a house apart from the Hotel are informed that shey will be allowed the use of sites on the Sea or Sound side, free of ground rent, provided they will take their meals at the Hotel—and a fair deduction will be made in consequence of heads of families furnishing their residences. Buildings erected on the ground of the proprietor may be removed or disposed of at the discretion of the persons erecting them.

The Hotel will as usual be open for the accommodation of all who favor me with their patronage, with the assurance that no pains shall be spared to render it a more pleasant and agreeable resort than ever before. Extensive repairs and improvements are now being made, in anticipatson of a brilliant season.

A. E. JACOBS,
March 28 1854—tf Proprietor.
(Old North State copy.)

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, Harness, &c. They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. T. McCoy returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOSHUA T McCOY.
JOHN M. JENNINGS.

March 28, 1854—tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHOWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.

EDWARD B. HAUGHTON
VS } Original Attachment.
RICHARD H. WYATT.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause, Richard H. Wyatt, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for the space of six weeks, for the defendant, the said Richard H. Wyatt, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chowan, at the Court House in Edenton on the 1st Monday in May next, and answer, plead or demur, to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him. Witness, William R. Skinner, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Edenton, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

WM. R. SKINNER, C. C. C.

March 21—6w ($5,62½.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CURRITUCK COUNTY COURT.

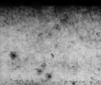
February Term, 1854.

Washington Owens Adm'r of
VS } Petition to make Real estate assets.
THOS. MERCER.

It appearing to this Court that the defendant Thos. Mercer is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Currituck at the Court House in Currituck on the last Monday in May next and answer plead or demur to said petition or judgment pro confesso, will be taden. Witness Joshua W. Baxter, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the 28th March, A. D. 1854 and 78th year of our Independence.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TEMPLE OF FASHION
BY
R. H. STEVENS.



THE "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of Wm. S. Butt, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.

My Spring stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufacturers in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hats precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square.

☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

Norfolk, Feb. 14 R. H. S.

DOCTOR RUFUS K. SPEED

HAS removed his residence to the house on North street, recently erected by Mr. James M. Ferebee, and lately occupied by John Pool, Esq.; and his office to the one on Main street, formerly occupied by Gilbert Elliott, Esq., as a Law Office, where he may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Speed respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with professional business in future,

ELIZ. CITY, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1854.

P. S.—I have made an arrangement with the proprietors of the Float bridge, by which persons sending specially for me, from Camden, will pass free of toll.

Tariff of Charges.

COUNTY.

For visit of one mile	$1 00
" over one mile, per mile,	50
Visit in night or bad weather, one mile and under,	2 00
Visit in night or bad weather, per mile	1 00
No charge for medicine given at time of visit	

TOWN.

1 day's attendance in Town, if not more than 2 visits required	$1 00
Every visit over two, per visit,	50
Medicine charged extra.	
Bleeding,	$1 00
Cupping,	2 00
Sitting up all night,	10 00
Pills, per dozen,	50
Liquid medicines, per ounce,	12½
Attendance in Parturition,	10 00
" Difficult "	20 00
Instrumental,	50 00

Feb. 9th, '54.—3m

MACGREGGOR'S
Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler.

BORUM & FISHER are sole agents in this Market for these admirable Boilers, so useful and necessary to every Farmer in

Boiling Food for Stock, Scalding Hogs, Boiling of Oil, Tallow, Lard and such like articles.

The Cauldron Furnace is so constructed that the boiling is done with less than half the fuel required by any other article, to perform the same amount of work; it boils equally as quick in front as back; the heat is entirely under the control of the operator; after the usual amount of fuel has become ignited, if the draft door under the pipe is opened, and the front closed to a proper point, the boiling will continue for three hours without any further attention from the operator, and during the whole time the boiling is going on, the pipe will be as cold as though there was no fire in the furnace, showing conclusively that no part of the heat can escape out of the flue.

For all manufacturing purposes, and for Farmers' use where an equal and governable heat is required, this article is unequalled, and especially for the boiling of Oil and the rendering of Tallow, Lard and such like articles, they being fitted for wood or coal; and for boiling food for cows and scalding hogs, they are invaluable.

The purchaser after having used the Cauldron Furnace for thirty days, finds that the above recommendation is not fully borne out, he is at liberty to return the same, free of charge, and the money will be refunded. In order that the purchaser should get the full advantage of these Cauldron Furnaces, they should be used for wood with the coal fixtures, and by replacing the brick lining, say once in about three years, they will last fifty years if required; besides the brick prevents a great amount of heat from escaping from the bottom of the kettle. They can be placed out of doors or under a shed without the least danger from fire.

BORUM & FISHER,
11 Water St. Norfolk, Va.

The Clothing Store.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to my stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Now opened at the Store, next to the Brick Store of Jeremiah Wilcox, Esq. Among the assortment can be found Coats from $4 to $25, Pants from $2 to $10, Vests from $1 75 to $6 I intend keeping a general assortment of Clothing, where every article worn by gentlemen can be procured on accommodating terms, except hats and shoes.

A beautiful assortment of under and over-shirts. Call and examine for yourselves at "The Clothing Store."

☞ Corn taken in exchange for Clothing.

WM. E. MANN.

E. City, Oct. 12, 1853.—tf,

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Perquimans county, about the 1st October last, negro boy BEN, belonging to the estate of the late George Reed. Ben is about 17 years old, yellow—not well grown for his age, and is supposed to be in Gates county, in the neighborhood of Wm. Reed, of whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to either of us, or his confinement in jail so that we get him again.

MARK S. SAWYER,
R. C. JENKINS,
dec 13 Ex'ors of Geo. Reed, dec'd.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
WILLIAM T. HINTON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

IN returning my thanks to my friends and the public for their past liberal patronage, I would respectfully inform them that I have just returned from the cities of Baltimore and New York with a new supply of everything to be found in a Variety Store.

I have been quite careful in the selection of my goods, and feel confident of suiting all who may favor me with a call, in style, quality and price. I therefore invite all who are in want of goods to come and see mine, and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ap 4 WM. T. HINTON.

A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED "KNOX" brand of cigars, just received by

ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

Business Cards.

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

JOHN B. ODOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT,
McINTOSH'S WHARF,
No. 12 Fayette Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

SAM'L R. BORUM.] [HENRY W. FISHER.

BORUM & FISHER,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON,
of every description, for Farming and Manufacturing purposes.

Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, and Wrought Nails and Spikes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements and Farming Tools generally,

Horse Power, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO, FRESH GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Water street, Norfolk, Va.

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

☞ Having taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen Ehringhaus, dec'd,

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853.—1y

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.,

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

November 23, 1852—1y.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES,
207 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
77 Main street, Richmond, Va.
Main street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather Aug 6

JOHN ROWLETT. HENRY C. HARDY.
D. A. WEISIGER.

ROWLETT, ARDY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
ROWLETT'S WHARF,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
JANUARY 11, 1853.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in saying to his friends and to the citizens generally, in the eastern part of his native State, that he has formed a co-partnership in this city, with a long established house of high standing.

Petersburg is as easy of access to Eastern Carolina, for vessels drawing not over 5½ or 6 feet of water (in a few months 10 feet will be had,) as any other market save Norfolk, and her manufacturing interests render it always a good point for shipments of Wheat and Cotton, while her trade from the interior of Virginia and North Carolina, which is constantly increasing as her various Rail and Plank Roads are extended, makes it an equally desirable market for sales of Fish.

The undersigned respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles to the firm of which he is a membsr, and assures shippers that their interests shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

HENRY C. HARDY.

Petersburg, June 14, 1853.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW YEAR HAS COME, AND I now return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their patronage during the preceding year.

I still carry on the Drug business, and I hope to receive during the new year a liberal share of the public's support. And I will here remark, that as I met with the misfortune on Saturday night last of being robbed of about $2,000 worth of goods, I hope that those who want Medicines or anything else in my line will favor me with their custom. And those who dealt with me so liberally previous to the last August Election, I hope will return and allow me the pleasure of selling to them again.

Physicians and others may rest assured that their orders and prescriptions will be put up with accuracy and dispatch.

Merchants who deal in the following medicines can procure them as cheaply as they can at the North—viz: Burlington's Balsam of Life, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's drops, Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Paregoric, Ess Peperment, Ess Lemon, Cinnamon, and No. 6. They will not only procure them as cheap, but will get a better article, as they are made stronger.

I have been in the Drug business sufficiently long to justify me in saying that any compound or prescription put up by me shall be done in exact accordance with the U. S. Dispensatory, and according to the Physician's order, and with perfect correctness.

JAMES M. POOL.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC Agriculturists and others is invited to a new article of GROUND BONE. Bone Manure has long been known to be the most fertilizing article in use, not excepting even Guano; but there has always existed a difficulty in pulverizing it so that it will speedily and powerfully operate on the soil, at a cheap rate.—That difficulty has at length been overcome, and the article is now offered in its pure and most efficient state, ground to any desired fineness, at the same time retaining all its ammoniacal and gelatinous matter, constituting the fertilizing qualities which cause this Manure to be so superior to all others; and another consideration in its favor is, that it can be furnished to order from fresh ground, retaining all its virtues, at a very short notice, and at a reasonable rate. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of this valuable Manure, and is prepared to furnish it by the ton or smaller quantity. It is packed in tight bbls. about 250 lbs. each, at $30 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Orders respectfully solicited. S. BONSAL,

No. 28, Commerce st., Norfolk Va.

feb 21—3m

FOR RENT,

The House lately occupied as the Office of the "Star in the East." Possession given immediately. For terms apply to C. C. GREEN or DANIEL RICHARDSON.

mh 7

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

1854.

SPRING SUPPLIES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their

WHOLESALE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their LARGE NEW STORE, No. 37, Main street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford Ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable styles of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also, Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine their stock.

TERMS—6 months credit.

feb 7 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND Agricultural Implements, &c., I call their particular attention to my large and varied assortment. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmiths, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.

Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Farming Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, from 2,000 to 3,000 Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wire Grass Exterminators, Plow Castings, a large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Warehouse and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods. SETH MARCH.

se 27 No 13 Widewater st.

EXTENSION, EXTENSION.

FALL STOCK OF STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO announce to the merchants and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, that having considerably enlarged and improved their manufacturing establishment, they are prepared to execute orders for every description of work, which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other in the southern States. Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best material used in the manufacturing department. Persons sending orders may rest assured of having them executed to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Small is engaged in manufacturing Block Tin Ware, which will compare with that formerly purchased at the North, and will be sold lower than usual.

Plain and rivetted Tin Ware, consisting of every article usually kept in a wholesale establishment; Japan Ware, a large variety; a complete assortment of Stoves for warming and cooking purposes, all sizes. Persons can be supplied with old Plates, Grates, Cylinders, Fire Bricks, &c

Cotton Factory Cans made and Cylinders repaired.

Copper Work of every description made to order and warranted.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Depot of Varieties, 6 Union st., Norfolk.

Sept 6

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
AND FARMING TOOLS.

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of coachmakers, blacksmiths, ship-builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nail Spikes, Carriage Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

Of IMPLEMENTS, our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice.—Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Dept their HEADQUARTERS when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & FISHER.

Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 11 Widewater street, Norfolk, Va. Aug. 30

FALL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

WILLIAM T. HINTON would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that having purchased the stock of his brother, James W. Hinton, and taken the store recently occupied by him, he is now opening a very large and splendid stock of Goods of infinite variety and style.

His stock comprises all kinds of Goods; staple and fancy Dry Goods; Hardware; Family Groceries; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps; Crockery, Glass, Tin and Woodware; Ready Made Clothing, &c.

To the Ladies he offers many rich and beautiful styles of Dress Goods. These Goods are elegant, and well worthy their inspection.

To families he offers a large assortment of excellent Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, Crackers, and in fine all such articles.

To farmers he would say that he has a very full supply of Negro Shoes, Boots, Kerseys, Linseys, Sheep Grey, Blankets, Wool Hats, &c. &c.

Gentlemen can find at his store not only a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, but such a variety of Dress Cloths and Cassimeres as have rarely been offered in this market.

☞ Be sure to call at the handsome new Store between the stores of John J. Grandy and Sam'l Williams, on Water street.

oct 18 W. T. HINTON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A single young Gentleman to take charge of a store in Elizabeth City, N. C. To one that is competent and can give good credentials bond and security for the faithful performance of the duties which will be imposed upon him, will receive a first rate salary, or made partially interested in the business.—None but those who can comply with the above requisitions need apply.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
mh 14—4t Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT FALL STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main St., Norfolk, Va., would call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents, to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their FALL STOCK having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

Such Inducements

to their friends and customers as will defy

ALL COMPETITION.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of

School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous Books,

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of BLANK BOOKS is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of STATIONERY to be found in the southern country. Also, about one thousand REAMS OF PAPER at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country, to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oct 11

F. W. SEABURY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER
&c. &c. &c.

No. 13 Market square, Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS *constantly* on hand an *extensive* assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. Aug 31

WILLIAM A. WALTERS

No. 26 Main street, Norfolk, Virginia,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and PAPER HANGINGS, making his stock a full and complete one, to which he would call the attention of all, giving an assurance that his terms shall be as moderate as those charged in any other city.

N. B.—All work in his line of business done at shortest notice, such as cutting out and making Carpets, making Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, covering old Sofas, Chairs, papering Rooms, &c. oct 25

MARCH'S EXCELSIOR CORN-SHELLERS.

AT the North Carolina State Fair held at Raleigh, 19th of October, the Committee on Agricultural Implements awarded the subscriber a diploma for the best Corn-Sheller, and at the Princess Anne and Norfolk County Fair, recently held near this city, the Committee on Agricultural Machines, Implements, &c., awarded me the premium for the best Corn-Sheller.—These are the first premiums, because they were never before exhibited where a premium was offered. They shell cleaner and faster, and with less labor, than the Virginia Sheller, and are the best for hand power that I have any knowledge of. The curious, with all in want of Premium Implements, are requested to call and see them tried with the Virginia and various other kinds in store and for sale on the lowest terms by

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13, 1853.

BLOGG & BUTT,
Jobbers and Dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND OTHER
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS,

No. 49, Main street, Norfolk, at the old stand of W. H Addington.

FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Watters, Candle Sticks, Fishing Utensils, 1, 2 and 6, Shot Pistols, Game Bags, Dog Collars, Shot Pouches, Dram Bottles, Percussion Caps, Combs and Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whale-bone, Pins and Needles, Purses, Suspenders, Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Imitation Jewelry, Spectacles, Pencil Cases.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Accordeons, Violin and other Strings, Fancy Stationery, Wafers, Steel Pens, Paints, Sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Memorandums.

PERFUMERY.

Soaps, Farina and other Colognes, Extracts Pomades, Oils, Cosmetics, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Porcelain and Earthen Ware, Flower vases, Figures and other ornaments, Paper, Wax, Silk and other Masks, Looking Glasses, Silver, Gilt, Steel and other Beads, Necklaces, Napkin Rings, Rattles, Draftsmen, Cushions, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Tea and Cake Boxes, Baskets of every description, Fine Works, &c.

GAMES.—Playing Cards, Back Common Boards, French Confections, Fancy Boxes in large variety.

Wax Tapers, Razor Straps, Souvenirs, Prayer Beads, Shoe Blacking, Paper, Feather and other Fans, Whips, Ladies Companion, Night Tapers, Artificial Flowers, Table Mats, and other useful and ornamental articles.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Orders received for any styles of fancy and other Goods at 5 per cent. commission. Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
OF SCHOOL BOOKS
IN THE CITY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would call the attention of all who are in want of SCHOOL Books to the great advantages of making their purchases at the City Book Store, their stock being the largest and most complete in the city of Norfolk, and their prices far below those of any house in the southern country. Devoting particular attention to this branch of their business, and buying in such large quantities, enables them to sell cheaper and sell more than all the rest of the establishments in the city of Norfolk put together.

All who feel interested in the above would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

oct 4

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Now opened at the BEE HIVE, a splendid and complete assortment of *Cloak and Dress Trimmings* of every fashionable shade and style, as follows:

Silk and colored Painted Velvet Ribbons
do do do Plain and Scolloped
Edging of every width, superior quality
New style Galoon Trimmings for Cloaks, assorted colors, from 12½ to 50 cts. per yard.
Velvet and other style Lace Gimps, very cheap
Also, a few more pieces of those narrow Velvet Ribbons, only 37½ cts. apiece of 12 yds.

We intend to keep our assortment complete throughout the season, and our customers can generally feel assured that they will always find fashionable styles and of the required shade at the Bee Hive, No. 14 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

J. SMITH & CO.,
oct 25 Proprietors.

PARASOLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, a splendid assortment of figured, plain and lined Parasols, of all fashionable colors.

JAS. SMITH.
Norfolk, April 4 Proprietor.

KID GLOVES.—This day opened 300 pair Kid Gloves to be given away at 37½ cts, a pair. Also 10 dozen superior White Kids, worth 87½ now going off at 62½ cents; also gentleman's White Kids to be given away at the same price. The Bee Hive is the place where such bargains are to be found, No. 14 Main street.

JAS. SMITH,
Norfolk, April 4 Proprietor.

FRINGES.—Just received a splendid assort

POET'S CORNER.

Trifles

A flower, given by one we love,
Is prized far more than sparkling gems;
A smile, a look, a gentle word,
Outweighs the costliest diadems;
Then why should we those trifles call,
Which make the sum of life, the all
That man doth live for, here below,
And make him joy or sorrow know?

A tear upon the loved one's cheek,
Will make the haughtiest spirit quail,
A look of pain, or grief, or care,
Will turn the rose to lilly pale,
Then why should we these trifles call,
Which makes the sum of life, the all
That man doth live for, here below,
And make him joy or sorrow know.

A look of scorn hath led to hate,
A kindly smile hath won a heart,
The one leaves but unhappiness,
The other's joy shall ne'er depart;
Then why should we those trifles call,
Which make the sum of life, the all
That man doth live for here below,
And make him joy or sorrow know.

GENERAL SELECTIONS

CAN LOVE EXIST WITHOUT JEALOUSY.

Call the meeting to order, Mr. President, and put the question to a vote.—What is the result? 'The Noes' have it'—*I thought so.* People may talk about *true* love being incapable of jealousy—but take my word for it, such talk is all *fudge.* You might take love and purify and clarify and *treble refine* it, and it would come out with a spice of jealousy clinging to it after all. For *my* part I wouldn't give this shocking bad pen I am *trying* to write with for the devotion of a man who wasn't a little jealous of me.

I don't care about his being so exceeding 'feechy' that I'd tremble in my gaiter boots every time a good looking masculine addressed me, but I'd rather not have him so docile as to look on with perfect indifference, whilst I flirted with all individuals who entered the circle of my acquaintance.

Somebody says that 'jealous people are people of small intellect.' That *somebody* has insulted *me.* Not that I mean to say my intellect is astoundingly large, but I do believe it's of medium size, and I am *jealousy personified.*

If I should be within seeing distance of my beloved when he was playing the agreeable to some divinity in petticoats, my cheek would flush at the very first smile he gave her. The first words he addressed her, would add considerable lustre to my eyes—if he took her hand, my heart would beat a tremendous tattoo—and if he *kissed* her, it is my private opinion, publicly expressed, that they'd both be saluted with 'a smack' little expected, and as little wished for.

What! am I going to treasure up glances that are lavished upon others? Am I going to listen to the music of a voice whose tones are as familiar to other shemales, as the strains of a street organ? Am I content to receive kisses from lips that yield their sweets to every passing butterfly?

Not I! I believe jealousy is as necessary to love as bread and butter is to the comfort of a three-year old child, or a looking glass to a pretty girl. 'Them's my sentiments,' and the courageous youth who dares to storm the citadel of my affections, must take care not to rouse 'the green eyed monster,' or else put up with the terrible consequences.

A SLANDER ON EDITORS.

'Philotas' should be sent over the Falls to Shippensport on a wheelbarrow. In a letter to the Louisville Democrat he utters the following slanderous sentiments:

We have three newspapers here, (Frankfort) all ably conducted and have large subscription lists—editors growing rich as well as corpulent. It is frequently said in mournful numbers that 'the poor editors have a hard life.' It is all a humbug, nothing to do after a breakfast at ten, but to doff heavy boots and great-goat, get into a velvet study, gown and worked slippers, take a seat in the old chair, pedestals elevated at an angle of about forty-five—then puff away gently on a highly flavored Havana, read the morning papers, write a short leader, and then take items on the dusty files and adjacent cobwebs. When they summon resolution sufficient to walk in the open air, the expression 'there goes the editor of ———,' very often meets their ears; with expanded chest they move on more *majestically*, having grown since the last remark, about two inches. In the evening, they all meet at the Club House, and if the outward world, which supposes them to be enemies, from their bitter 'articles,' could only see them playing Boston over a bottle of Jamaica, it would have little faith in their psalm of 'the poor Editor'—hard feelings, if any, which is very rare, they bury with the Jamaica, in the 'bottomless pit.'—After all, an editor's life is one of ease, luxury and honor.

A THUNDERING DESPATCH.—We, (the senior,) while sitting near the telegraph table on Friday evening last, were severely shocked at the reception of a despatch, by the wire, from above. It was so unexpected, that it caused our blood to chill through our veins, and our hair to stand erect upon our head. In fact, we never before experienced such feelings, and we hope never may again. That despatch not only shocked us, but all who were permitted to see it, or were present when it was received, were amazed and terrified.

We have received through our office, all kinds of Messages; some conveying intelligence of the death of a friend, or summoning a father, mother, brother, or sister, to the bedsides of dying relatives. We have often sat at the table, and received messages which filled us with sorrow, as we read of the misfortune, death, or difficulty of some fellow creature; but never did a despatch put such feelings over us as did this one. But we will keep our readers no longer waiting to know the contents of the despatch, and will tell them, hoping it will not have the same effect upon them that it did upon us.

Well, now listen. It was a forked streak of lightning! Wouldn't such a despatch have shocked any of you?—And can you blame us for turning pale, and trembling in the knees when we received it?

The fact is a tree, to which the telegraph wire is attached, was struck near the top; the lightning followed the wire, which led it, much against our will, and to the confusion of all hands, and the devil particularly, into the printing office. It, however, damaged nothing save our front window, through which it passed, and which had its facing torn about considerably.

We have a great aversion to 'fire and brimstone,' and hope the president of the Telegraph Company will put a stop to the transmission of such matter on this line particularly.—*Georgia Times.*

AN INGENIOUS MIND.—'At a trial for murder in Waukesha, Wisconsin, a witness on the stand, giving in his testimony as to when and where his line of boats run, and at what times, between Milwaukee, Chicago, Sheyboygan, etc., one of the jury asked him what time the boat left for Sheyboygan, when the judge asked the juryman his object for asking the question. He replied that he wanted to go to Sheyboygan in a few days, and thought it a good opportunity to find out!' There was a 'model juror' for you!

'Old Tom Young' writes to ask us if we ever saw a dead live-oak; or a green blackberry? Certainly; and what is more, we heard a man say the other day, pointing to another over the way, who exhibited symptoms of having indulged in 'strong waters,' 'Black, Brown is blue!'

UNREMITTING KINDNESS.—A comedian went to America, says an English paper, and remained there two years, leaving his wife dependent on her relatives. Mrs. F—— t, expatiating in the green room on such conduct, the comedian found a warm advocate in a well known dramatist.

'I have heard,' says the latter, 'that he is the kindest of men, and I know that he writes to his wife every packet.'

'Yes he writes,' replied Mrs. F., 'a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence, but he has never remitted her a shilling. Do you call that kindness?'

'Decidedly,' replied the author, '*unremitting* kindness.'

AN INQUISITIVE AND INDIGNANT YOUNG LADY.—A young lady lady that lives near a railway crossing, appears to have no occupation except perpetually poking her head out of the window. A wag, the other morning hailed her from the street:

'Hallo, Miss!'

'What do you want?' said she, after the first flush of indignation at being thus accosted.

'The bell ain't rung yet,' was the answer.

'What *do* you mean?' asked Miss.

'Why,' was the reply, 'that sign says you're to 'look out' when the bell rings, but you are looking out all the time.'

The young lady's head disappeared with a jerk, and the window went down with a slam.

They have some queer jurymen in town. A few days since an old toper died rather suddenly—the coroner, in consequence, held an inquest—listened to the testimony of a physician—and was about rendering a verdict 'water on the brain,' when Mr. Slocum Pepplepodis, riz to object. 'Mr. Coroner, I have known the deceased for ten mortal years, and I know he has never seed a sober moment in all that time. To say that such a man can die of 'water on the brain,' is therefore d—d nonsense. It can't be did! Cause why? He never took any into his system. The true verdict, Mr. Coroner, should be, gin, rum, or brandy, on the brain, but as I cannot get such a verdict, I am willing to split the difference—compromise—and bring in a verdict as follows: 'Died from the effects of brandy and water on the brain.' The compromise was agreed to and the verdict is part and parcel of the record doings of Iowa.

A CONSCIENTIOUS GENTEEMAN.—An Irishman being recently on trial for some offence, pleaded 'not guilty;' and, the jury being in the box, the State's Solicitor proceeded to call Mr. Furkisson as a witness. With the utmost innocence, Patrick turned his face to the court, and said: 'Do I understand yer honor that Mr. Furkis on is to be a witness forninst me agin?' The Judge said drily, it seemed so. 'Well, thin, yer honor, I plade guilty, sure, an' yer honor plase, not because I *am* guilty, for I'm as innocent as yer honor's sucking babe at the brist, but jist on the account of saving Misther Furgisson's *sowl.*'

ADVANTAGES OF A PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.—'Doctor,' said an old lady, the other day, to her family physician, 'kin you tell me how it is that some folks is born dumb?' 'Why, hem! why, certainly madam,' replied the doctor, 'it is owing to the fact they came into the world without the power of speech!' 'La, me!' remarked the old lady, 'now jest see what it is to have a physic edication; I've axed my old man more nor a hundred times, that ar same thing, and all that I could ever get out of him was, *'kase they is.'*

ABERNETHY AND THE GROCER.—When Abernethy was canvassing for the office of surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he called upon a rich grocer. The great man addressing him said, 'I suppose, sir, you want my vote and interest at this momentous epoch of your life?' 'No, I don't,' said Abernethy, 'I want a pennyworth of figs; come, look sharp and wrap them up. I want to be off.'

A HANDSOME REWARD.—The Government has presented to the owners of the ship Antartic, (which took off a portion of the passengers on the San Francisco) the sum of $25,000 as a token of gratitude for the service rendered. It was a voluntary gift, as the owners of the ship made no charge whatever.

THE GROCERY!

WHERE may be found every variety of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, also Chocolate, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Treacle Molasses, Cakes Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas—Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Middlings; *Hams unsurpassed by any in the market,* really very superior, pronounced so by a judge—Pork, Mess and Prime, Beef, smoked and in pickle, Fish, &c indeed every article necessary in a family or on a well kept farm, or to be found in a well regulated Grocery—such as "The Grocery"—together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap Candles, (tallow, sperm and adamantine)—Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, yet hardly ever thought of till seen.

Call at '**The Grocery**' and the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, will ever be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.

PURDY & RODGERS.

☞ Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Harney, one door North of Dr. Musgrave's Drug Store, Road Street, E. City, N. C.
Dec. 20th, 1853.

NORFOLK AND NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Practical Hatters would respectfully call the attention of the Trade and Dealers to their stock of Spring and Summer HATS the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction, they are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases.—Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having GOODS, whether of our own manufacture, or imported, as fashionable, fine and cheap, as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be convinced, that we are prepared and will furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, in great variety
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7, Market Sqr.
Norfolk, March 8, 1853.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged the services of a young gentleman from Baltimore, well acquainted with the Apothecary business, the subscriber would inform Captains of vessels, farmers and families generally, that he is prepared to have their orders filled in the nicest and most approved manner. Medicine Chests, with printed or written directions, can be supplied at a moderate price. Prescriptions put up at a reasonable rate.

G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.
jan 9

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT.
No. 6, Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair.
dec 6

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Just Received.

The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received, of
DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.
He has but recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed.

His stock of HARNESS is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips &c.,

Of the latest and most approved styles.
All of which which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS.
E. City, Sep. 7, 1852

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

Just received at the LADIES SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which are a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is the very finest quality, and will be warranted not be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long do, and some extra long legs for wading and fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers Sandals. Clogs and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers, for ladies, has just been received at the Ladies' Saloon.—There has never been anything like them out before, and as we are agents for the manufacturer, no other dealer in Norfolk or the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them, unless purchased through our house.

Country merchants of Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon with the goods from this celebrated factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

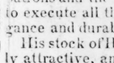
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37 Main street, Norfolk, Va., sign of the large plate glass windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
sept 27

FARMERS' HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 11, Water St., Norfolk, Va.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BAR and bundle Iron, Cart and Waggon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.



3000 cast iron Plows, of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.
200 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.
150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinge, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.
150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.
100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.
100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.
50 small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes, " " "
50 Subsoil Plow, " " "
Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, Threshers, Grist Mills, and every variety of Machine for farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices

BORUM & FISHER.
dec 20 11 Water street.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale a FARM, which is situated in Currituck county, N. C., only 23 miles from Norfolk, and 1½ miles from the Northwest River, which leads directly into the Dismal Swamp Canal. The above Farm contains 700 or 800 acres—all very fertile. The buildings are good, the situation healthy and beautiful, and the land is rich. There is a large deading of excellent land that is drained and ready to be cultivated. It will be sold cheap and on *very accommodating terms.*

JOSEPH E. READ, M. D.
Moyock, Currituck Co. N. C. dec. 20—

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
No. 26, MAIN-ST., NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,
Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen,
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS
Of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, passages, stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
Of every description, such as silk and worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c.; with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimps and Galoons, cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS
Or Wall paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to colors, patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazard, if purchasers can be found at any price.

W. A. WALTERS,
Oc 19 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, VA

AT THE WATER!
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him while engaged in the Grocery business. He now has the pleasure of offering for their examination more of a general assortment, consisting in part of, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin, Glass and Stone ware, and many other articles which he has not the time or patience to enumerate at present. But call and examine for yourself. This being the first Bill of Dry Goods that he has bought, consequently the Goods are all new, and of the latest styles. The subscriber solicits a call from those that may be in want of such goods as he has, and he feels assured that he can give general satisfaction to all reasonable persons, who are willing to let live, and live themselves.

The subscriber will take corn, *cash* or any other merchantable produce in exchange for goods, or for old accounts due, at the old stand at the water.

WM. HALSEY.
E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
Greatest Selection in this City!

AMONG the goods in our large assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, are the following namely:
Mouselin de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas
Bombazines
English and French Merinoes, Lustres
Worsted, plaid, figured and plain Shawls—great variety
Staple Goods—a splendid assortment
Embroideries—a great variety
Linens, Damask, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons
Blankets, Carpets, Trunks
Gent's Linen Shirts and Collars, ready made or made to order
A beautiful selection of Ready Made Clothing, at *small prices*
And a great supply of other articles too numerous to mention.

We respectfully invite the public generally, and our friends especially, to give us a call, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.
E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
GATESVILLE, N. C.

I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.

THOMAS G. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.

Refer to Jos. H. Pool, L. D. Starke, E. City, R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins, Edenton, Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentiss, Suffolk, Va., Bloodgood & Co., T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Thomas G. Little & Co., Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno. L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N. C.; Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, N. C.; John Womble & Co., Richmond, Va.
May 31, '53.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture BLANK BOOKS of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
Nofolk, oct. 25

Have you Heard the Glorious News! that

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into cash! the change is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steadily increasing RUSH AND EXCITEMENT, and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off. We have still left a large stock of course Brogans and lined and bound Brogans.—Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots.—Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladie's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boots and Shoes. Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

All of which must end, and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

WE WISH TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

So reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Big Glass Windows.
dec 13 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, Plain Double Cashmere, all wool Shawls; also Plain Red all wool Double Shawls; also a splendid assortment of Printed Cashmere Shawls; also Plaid long and square, in colors and second Mourning.

J. SMITH & CO.,
no 29 No. 14 Main street, Norfolk.

GROCERIES, &c,
600 bags Laguyra and Rio Coffee
150 hhds P R and Cuba Sugars
400 hhds and tierces Cuba and P R Molasses
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses
1000 sacks fine Salt
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes
5000 bushels Turks Island Salt
100,000 superior Havana Segars
50 bales Cotton Bagging
150 coils Bale Rope
200 bbls Mess and Rump Pork
500 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Soap, Pepper and Chocolate
500 kegs Nails, well assorted
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey
Rum, Gin, Wines, Cordials, Apple Brandy, &c., for sale by JOSIAH WILLS.
Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

☞ $500 *CHALLENGE!* ☜

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and the every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA. The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup, after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the live affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st. An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd. A TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have ever been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, others being base Imitation.

Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by G. J. MUSGRAVE, Eliz'th City, N. C Wholesale & Retail Agent, M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk; J. B. Campbell, Portsmouth, Va.; & by all Merchants & Druggists in the U. S.

PRICE EACH 25 CTS
September 7th, 1852.

Hertford Academy,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. HARVEY, Assistant.

THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of five months each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remark concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.

Board can be obtained in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; price from seven to eight dollars a month, without extra charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Terms of Tuition Per Session:

Elementary Branches,	$10 00
English and Mathematical	12 00
French,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
" " Guitar,	7 50
Use of Instrument,	2 00

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians at the end of each month.

☞ For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley, and Jos. G. Granberry, Esqrs., Hertford, N. C.
Feb 8, 1853.

CORN SHELLERS.

I KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of "Parker's," recently called the "Virginia" CORNS HELLER, made in the best manner, for hand and horse power; they are a good Sheller, but I have others that are better.—The "Exceisior" Sheller, manufactured by myself, will shell faster, cleaner, does not split the grain nor require so much power to work it, these are qualities that render it superior and more desirable than the "Parker's." I have Smith's Patent Corn Sheller, which is known to be a superior implement, capable of shelling from 10 to 1200 bushels per day, with a very large stock of Box Corn Shellers from $6 to $10; and then I have the agency for the sale of Reading's Corn Sheller, which is the best sheller for power I have ever seen; it requires but little power to drive it, is very simple and durable, and not liable to get out of order. I annex a certificate of Hon John M. Clayton, from among many of a similar character:

DELAWARE, Dec. 27, 1852.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the working in my barn of a Corn Sheller put up for my inspection by the Messrs. Readings, the Patentees; and I have no hesitation in saying that it seems to me greatly superior to any other I have ever seen in use. Its capacity is fully one thousand bushels per day, and this is exhibited by the employment of only four horses and three men. The cobs are separated by it from the grain, and the grain itself much less broken than by the other Machines. I think it a great improvement in shelling corn.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Farmers in want of a Sheller for power only, may rely upon this as worthy of their patronage. Persons wishing to purchase and unwilling to believe me, or rely upon the numerous certificates in my possession, can have their doubts removed by seeing it in operation. It has shelled 250 bushels of corn in an hour.

Call and see, or send orders to S. MARCH, who has the largest and best assortment of Farming Implements in the State.
Norfolk, Oct. 4 S. MARCH.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

HAVING greatly enlarged and improved his Drug Store, Dr. MUSGRAVE has received and now offers for sale the largest and best selected stock of Drugs ever brought to this place. He has also a large assortment of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS of various sizes, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash or on short credit. Nov. 8.

J. B. DYER, Tailor,

RETURNS his cordial acknowledgments to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the liberal encouragement with which they have hitherto favored him, and solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that his efforts to please them in every respect will continue to be unremitting.

He would also respectfully inform them that his Spring Fashions have been received, and he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line after the most approved style. J B DYER.
E. City, April 5, 1853.

CHEESE.—3000 lbs. Eastern Cheese, just received and for sale by
nov 15 J B FEARING & BRO.

25 BBLS family and superfine FLOUR, in store and for sale by
nov. 15 J. B. FEARING & BRO.

☞ Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR
GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after the directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours,* out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle as the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines.—It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspectics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid he property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with reports of REMARKABLE CURES from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most *marvellous effects,* in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline,* and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms;* and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. PURIFY OF BLOOD, AND VIGOR OF BODY follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold Date of the Blood: Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits steapendency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in especiable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS—G. J. MUSGRAVE, Road st., Elizabeth City, N. C; M. A. SANTOS & SON, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Southern States.
Jan. 6, 1852.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk.
and 86 High St. Portsmouth.

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, all kind of nuts; Licorice, Jujube paste, lozengers, gum drops, cocoa, plain and sweet chockolate, wines, cordials, syrups, jelly, ice cream, frozen lemonade, fine and fancy soaps of every description, olive oil, bay rum, mustard, catsups, sauces, pickles, cured and ground spices, sardines, olives, capers, anchovies anchovie paste, honey, Brazil, Havana and pulverized sugar, Mason's blacking, foreign and domestic segars, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, maccaroni, vermicilli, slates, slate and lead pencils, marbles, looking glasses, accordeons flutes, fifes, violins combs, fans tooth, shaving, hair, crumb, cloth, blacking, and whitewash brushes, cologne, and perfumery, ox marrow, macassar oil, gold ink, hair dye, courting and playing cards, dominoes, dice, draft boards, willow chairs, &c., wooden ware, whisps, brooms, baskets, bird cages, French and German toys and fancy goods, wine and porter bottles, fireworks of every description, vases, mantle and other ornaments, dog collars and muzzles, butter prints